

DIDS BURY PIONEER

VOL. XIV

DIDS BURY, ALBERTA, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 21st, 1916

No. 25



INVICTUS DRY-SOX IN NAME AND FACT DRY SOX

It was easy for the makers to find the right name, but it took years of experimenting to find just the right process for

Invictus Dry Sox Shoes

Here's the process:-

Heavy oak-tanned sole leather is thoroughly waterproofed by an exclusive process of impregnation. Then an insulating layer of cork, then another of rubber—and capping them all a fine leather insole that it is comfortable to the most sensitive foot.

WE RECOMMEND AND SELL INVICTUS DRY SOX SHOES

J. V. BERSCHT

Adams & Huntinger

Butchers

Dealers in all kinds of Fresh
and Cured Meats

We Pay Cash for Poultry, Butter,
Eggs and Hides

LEUSZLER BLOCK

Phone 127

THE Royal Bank of Canada

Incorporated 1869

HEAD OFFICE	MONTREAL
CAPITAL PAID UP	\$ 11,580,000
RESERVE FUND	\$ 13,286,000
TOTAL ASSETS	\$190,000,000

GRAIN CHECKS CASHED

We Advance Money on Storage Tickets and Bills of Lading
for Cars of Grain and all Stock Transactions

Special attention given to farmers' sale notes and money advanced

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Interest paid on deposits at highest current rates. All banking
business given prompt attention.

J. W. DORAN, Manager Didsbury Branch

Let the Pioneer print your
Butter Wrappers.

Local Boys in Casualty List

Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Sexsmith received a telegram from Ottawa on Thursday last stating that their son, George, had while at the front, been wounded in the right arm and had been taken to the Cambridge hospital. The telegram also stated that fuller particulars would be sent later but so far none have been received. However, while they have the entire sympathy of the community because of this news there is great consolation in the fact that he did not lose his life when so many others fell. George has still a chance to come back to us. Other casualties reported were Private L. C. Swan who left Didsbury at the same time as Private Sexsmith and joined the same regiment and formerly junior at the Union Bank. He was wounded but no word has been received as to how seriously as his next of kin live in England. Another was Private E. Cutmore who worked here some time ago and is known by quite a number of people in the district. He also was wounded.

Cemetery Matters Cleared Up

The meeting called on Monday evening to again discuss cemetery matters because of irresponsible rumours being spread broadcast in regard to the work being done there was not largely attended, but those who were present came fully prepared to straighten things out and the result of the meeting was a considerable clearing of the atmosphere to the credit of the Trustees.

Mr. H. W. Chambers was elected to the chair and opened the meeting with a few remarks bearing on the matters in hand.

The meeting hung fire for a few moments when the Secretary, Mr. J. V. Berscht, arose and explained the reasons for calling the meeting, stating that several rumours were going around the country which the Trustees felt were uncalled for. They were there to give explanations, and it would be found that after they were thoroughly sifted out that these rumours were entirely wrong. Some persons had stated that no one could find any of the graves because everything was in such bad condition. The Trustees denied this, and he stated that if those having complaints to make had gone to the proper authorities they would have received all the information they wanted and would no doubt have been satisfied, but because they did not do this one thing was added to another until the rumours assumed large proportions.

A question was asked as to why it was that when a new grave was being dug the grave digger had come to a rough box.

The Secretary stated that this report was true. This one instance, and the only one, came through there being no sign to mark the spot and also that there was absolutely no record on the books showing that a grave had been there; the grave, No. 186, had not been marked off the plans previous to this Board taking over matters, nor had there been any marks to show the grave, consequently the Trustees were not responsible. The Trustees had been very careful to keep the location of the graves but a number of

stakes had been pulled up by children or other persons and this had caused some trouble to them.

The supposed grievance as to the removal of mounds, hedges, etc., was then brought up. The Trustees are following the bylaws and plans in these matters and no person has the authority to interfere with the general plans of the cemetery without first consulting the Trustees.

It was finally decided by the meeting that those having complaints to make should go to the proper authorities who would give satisfaction and these rumors would then be stopped. It was also agreed that the plot holders should abide by the by-laws as everything was being done at the least expense to put the cemetery into good order as well as beautifying it.

Mr. Fred. Moyle, who has charge of the work at the cemetery, and is doing splendid work in turning this little spot from a wild, weed growing piece of land into a beauty spot, was congratulated by those present on his work, and he deserves it.

After discussing everything thoroughly and freely the chairman stated, as others had done during the evening, that we were fortunate in having the gentlemen we had on the board and asked for a vote of confidence in them which was carried unanimously, after which the meeting adjourned.

Those who wish any information on cemetery matters will receive same by applying to any member of the trustee board as follows: Mr. F. Moyle, chairman, Mr. J. V. Berscht, Secretary-Treasurer, or Mr. H. Rieber.

Didsbury Wins 2-1

A good game of baseball, the first of the season in Didsbury, was played last Wednesday between Innisfail and Didsbury. The two teams were fairly well matched and the score of 2-1 in favor of Didsbury indicates how close was the game.

The standing of the teams is as follows:

	Won	Lost
Didsbury	1	0
Innisfail	2	1
Olds	0	2

The next game at Didsbury will be on Monday, June 26th, with Olds; Didsbury at Olds, June 21st; Didsbury at Innisfail, June 30th.

Mixed Farming Special

The Department of Agriculture has just completed arrangements for the Annual Mixed Farming Special Train to visit different parts of the Province commencing June 23rd. The train this year will be more complete than ever, no pains being spared to make each department as interesting and attractive as possible.

The train will consist of fourteen cars in all, comprising live stock, dairy appliances, grains, grasses, weeds, models of sheep and pig pens, and poultry houses, exhibits from the Demonstration Farms and Schools of Agriculture, and a car of stuffed and mounted wild animals and birds native to the Province.

Lectures will be given on the various branches of live stock and field husbandry, also on domestic science and home nursing. A special car will be provided where children can be a mused and taken care of while their mothers attend the domestic science lectures.

The train will be at Didsbury from 7 p.m. till 9:30 p.m. July 4th, and everybody is cordially invited.

New Subscriptions to Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged...	\$1,408.70
Westerdale Municipality per A. McNaughton.....	350.00
	\$1,758.70

Red Cross Fund

Previously Acknowledged....	\$727.45
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Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged....	\$390.20
Didsbury Women's Institute	3.40
	\$393.60

BUSINESS LOCALS

5C A LINE IN ADVANCE IN THIS COLUMN

GIRL WANTED at once for house work on farm. Wages \$15 per month. Apply at Pioneer Office. 35p

FOR SALE—A purebred Chester White Boar, 3 years old. Papers can be given. Apply S. E. Baughman, Didsbury, or N. E. 24, 31, 4, W. 5.

DAIRYMAN WANTED—A man qualified to milk 20 to 25 cows and to deliver milk to train with four-horse team; must be first class dry hand milker and good horseman. Wages \$50 per month. Apply Hayes Co. Ltd., Carsairs.

CABBAGE PLANTS for sale. Good, strong, healthy plants. Apply H. H. McColm.

HAIL! HAIL! HAIL! The Home, The Excess, the Winnipeg Hail Insurance Companies. For prompt inspection, for satisfactory adjustment, and your money in hand a few days after loss is their secret of success. G. B. Sexsmith.

BULL FOR SALE—A purebred Holstein Bull 3 years old rising 4; write or phone T. A. Murphy, Westcott, for further particulars. Also Purebred Pol. and China boar.

THE OLD RELIABLE Dr. Mecklenburg, graduate optician. 32 years experience, 12 years in Alberta. Will personally be at the Rosebud Hotel on July 6th, at Olds Hotel on July 6th. Have no agents nor partners. Beware of imposters.

UNION BANK OF CANADA

A Strong, Far-reaching Organization

This local office of the Union Bank of Canada is but one of over 315 Branches of an organization whose Total Assets exceed \$90,000,000. Our banking service covers Canada, and through our connections we are prepared to transact business in any part of the civilized world.

The confidence of Canadians in this Bank is attested by over Seventy-two Million Dollars of Deposits. You would make a wise and welcome addition.

DIDS BURY BRANCH

T. W. Cuncannon, Manager

Carsairs Branch—W. A. Stewart, Mgr.

Rumball & Hyndman

FUNERAL DIRECTORS

Day Phone 15 Night Phone 131

DIDS BURY, - ALBERTA

Notice To Contractors

Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Tuesday, June 27th, 1916, for the erection of an addition and certain alterations to Stuart school No. 76a situated on the N. W. 1/4 38-26 W. 4.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the W. G. Liesemer office, Didsbury, or at the office of the Secretary-treasurer.

Contractor to supply all materials, labor and haulage.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

C. H. STUART, Hunterville

Quick Help for Strains and Sprains Wonderful Relief in One Hour

Rare Herb and Root Extracts
in this Liniment Give It
Marvellous Power

RUB ON NERVLIN

You'll be astonished at the rapid pain-relieving action of "Nervline." Its effectiveness is due to its remarkable penetrating power—it strikes deeply, stabs to the very core of the trouble.

Nervline is stronger, many times stronger, than ordinary liniments, and it's not greasy, ill-smelling or disagreeable. Every drop rubs in, bringing comfort and healing wherever applied.

You will scarcely believe how it will

relieve a sprain, how it takes out lameness, how it soothes and eases a bruise.

Thousands say no liniment is half so useful in the home. This must be so, because Nervline is a safe remedy—you can rub it on even a child with fine results.

Just you keep Nervline on hand—it's a panacea for the aches, pains and slight ills of the whole family. One bottle will keep the doctor's bill small, and can be depended on to cure rheumatism, neuralgia, lumbago, sciatica, toothache, pleurisy, strains or swelling. Wherever there is a pain rub on Nervline; it will always cure.

The large 56c family size bottle is the most economical; trial size 25c. Sold everywhere by dealers or direct from the Catarrhozone Co., Kingston, Canada.

Bird Protection

Canadian Organization Doing Good Work in the Schools

The Canadian Society for the Protection of Birds, founded about a year and a half ago, is actively engaged in the promotion of bird protection throughout Canada. While national interest is naturally concentrated on patriotic endeavor along other lines, much has been done through lectures, addresses and social meetings to enlist public sympathy on behalf of the society's work. Thousands of copies of a very valuable report, "The Value of Birds to Man," by James Buckland, are being distributed; also posters warning the public of the penalty attached to the destruction of insectivorous and other birds.

Another important feature of the movement is the manufacture of nesting boxes. Through the efforts of Mr. J. A. Harvey, a well known Toronto architect, Berlepsch boxes of solid timber, hollowed out, which when imported cost three dollars each, have been made for the society at a cost of fifty-five cents each.

Local branches of the association will be formed in any part of the Dominion, special attention being given to arousing the interest of school children.

Strongly Recommends

Baby's Own Tablets

Mrs. Alonso Tower, Johnson's Mills, N. B., writes: "I can strongly recommend Baby's Own Tablets to all mothers whose little ones are suffering from constipation as I have proved them an excellent medicine for this trouble." Baby's Own Tablets not only cure constipation, but they make teeth easy; break up colds, expel worms and regulate the stomach and bowels. They are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Venezuela is coming to the fore as an importer of automobiles. Since the middle of 1914, when the war started, the United States practically has had a monopoly of the trade. The value of the American cars imported into Venezuela during the first six months of 1916 was almost equal to the value of all such cars imported during the whole of 1912.

Relieves Asthma at Once. If you could read the thousands of unsolicited letters received by the makers from grateful users you, too, would realize the remarkable curing powers of Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy. All cases, incipient and chronic, are benefited by this great family remedy, and many of them are cured. Why suffer or experiment with worthless preparations when the genuine Kellogg's can be purchased everywhere.

Proving it True
The Kaiser is perfectly right in denying that ships "of all nationalities" have been sunk by his submarines. Close scrutiny of the list shows that not one Swiss vessel has been torpedoed.

HOME STUDY
During the War there will be continuous sessions in Medicine.
HOME STUDY
The Arts Course may be taken by correspondence, but students desiring to graduate must attend one session.
SUMMER SCHOOL GEO. Y. CHOWN
REGISTRAR

WEAR FLEET FOOT
We have now available
samples of our
remedies for
Epilepsy, Falling Sickness
or Convulsions by a
free sample of Dr.
Root's remedy. We
PAY EXPENSE ON
FREE TRIAL BOTTLE
If you cut out and
return this ad to us in
your letter. Hon-
est Druggists
will please, six will cure. Sold by all
druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of
price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD
MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Weller's)

Wood's Phosphodine.
The Great English Remedy.
Tones and invigorates the whole
nervous system, makes the Blood
good again. Cures Nervous
Debility, Mental and Brain Worry, Depres-
sion, Loss of Energy, Palpitation of the
Heart, Falling Memory. Price 50c. Postage
for 50c. One will please, six will cure. Sold by all
druggists or mailed in plain pkg. on receipt of
price. New pamphlet mailed free. THE WOOD
MEDICINE CO., TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Weller's)

Hubby's Advice
Wife—"I think our women's meeting will be a great success. I have invited several notable women to speak."

Hubby—"You should invite some other women to listen, my dear, and a few girls to giggle."

Ask for Minard's and take no other.

"Why don't you get out of debt, Brown?"

"I haven't time. It keeps me busy getting in."

WEAR FLEET FOOT

SHOES FOR EVERY SPORT AND RECREATION

Sold by all good Shoe Dealers

Worn by every member of the family

103

A Boon for the Bilious.—The liver is a very sensitive organ and easily deranged. When this occurs there is undue secretion of bile and the acrid liquid flows into the stomach and sours it. It is a most distressing ailment, and many are prone to it. In this condition a man finds the best remedy in Parmentier's Vegetable Pills, which are warranted to specifically correct the disorder. There is no better medicine in the entire list of pill preparations.

"Don't you hate to have a man tell you the same story twice?" "Yes; especially if it's the one that I told him."

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator.

and there is nothing better for driving worms from the system.

A pleasant medicine for children is

Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator,

and there is nothing better for driving worms from the system.

EXCELSIOR INSURANCE LIFE COMPANY

An Exclusively Canadian Company
Assets Over Four Million Dollars
An Excelsior Policy is a Money-Saver. Get One To-day.

"Silver Gloss"

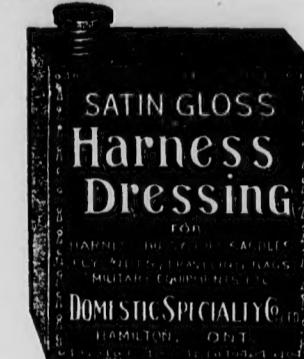
Canada's finest

Laundry Starch

Three generations of Canadian housewives have used "Silver Gloss" for all their home laundry work. They know that "Silver Gloss" always gives the best results. At your grocer's.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
Montreal, Cardinal, Brantford, Fort William,
Makers of "Crown Brand" and "Life Brand"
Corn Syrup, and Brown's Corn Starch

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THE WORLD'S BEST POLISH

To lessen the smoke nuisance an inventor proposes drawing locomotive smoke beneath the engine and moistening it so that the soot and cinders drop to the ground.

There are farmers living side by side who are miles apart in what the world calls success. When you have found out "the why" of it you are on the road to success yourself.



Malnutrition Failure to get the good of the food you eat.

It is not what you eat, but what you eat, digest and absorb, that counts in keeping up the health and vigor of the human body. If you are not getting the benefit of the food you eat you should suspect the nervous system, for the nerves control the flow of the gastric juices of the stomach and the other chemical fluids of the digestive system which effect the digestion of starches, fats, etc.

Especially at this season of the year digestion lags, appetite fails, you do not get the good of the food you eat and vitality is consequently lowered. You feel the effects in loss of energy and ambition, feelings of fatigue come over you and you lack in courage and good cheer.

Eating more will not help you, for you must have nourishment in an easily assimilated condition so that it may be taken up by the blood stream without effort. In short, you need such assistance as is best afforded by Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

By using this food cure you enrich the blood and supply nourishment directly to the starved nervous system. The nerves which control the process of digestion are invigorated, digestion is improved, appetite sharpened, and gradually you are restored to health and vigor.

This is Nature's way. Dr. Chase's Nerve Food supplies the elements and the processes of Nature convert those elements into new, rich blood and new nerve force. You cannot fail to be benefited by such treatment, and the results obtained are lasting.

50 cents a box, 6 for \$2.50, all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto. Do not be talked into accepting a substitute.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food



Dr. Chase's Recipe Book. 1,000 selected recipes, sent free if you mention this paper.

HOW THE GERMANS SUCCEEDED IN MAKING OVER THE TURKISH ARMY

REASON FOR THE MILITARY RECOVERY OF TURKEY

German Instruction and Organization is Responsible for the Showing Turkey Has Made Plain The Necessity for a Complete Victory for Allies

The military recovery of the Turks during this war is one of those significant symbols of what may happen in the future to which the Allies had better give early heed. There was a time when the Turk was regarded as a great soldier. He had many of the qualities which went to the making of a formidable fighter under the conditions of war then obtaining. He was a fatalist—he consequently hardly knew fear—he saw in death on the battlefield a passport to the seventh heaven—he could live on very little and endure hardships fatal to western troops.

But the art of war developed. It became more a matter of machinery and science and organization. Individual courage did not count so greatly. Endurance of hardship was no longer necessary in a day of perfectly organized commissariats. So the Turk—who did not keep pace with this development—lost his soldierly reputation. The Balkan Leaguers beat him all to pieces by their superior organization equipment. He could not fight when without food or ammunition against armies which had plenty of both. And his great reputation as an ideal warrior went to pieces in the first Balkan war. The Serbs, the Greeks and the Bulgars were all better than he was.

But now he comes back. He garrisoned Gallipoli and held it in the face of the utmost Britain and France could do to dislodge him. He moved down the Tigris to meet the British expedition to Bagdad, and trapped Townshend and his little force at Kut-el-Amara, repulsing every effort to relieve them. He gave way before the Great Russian advance into Armenia; but then the Russian always has had the secret—which nobody else seems to have had—of how to beat the Turk.

What has brought him back? German organization. The Germans have brought him back by bringing him forward—by bringing him up-to-date. He could never have held on at Gallipoli with out German guns, manned by German gunners. They looked after his commissariat, too, and he did not go hungry as he did in the campaign before Adrianople. They taught him about torpedo tubes and how to launch mines and the best form of trenches and all the rest of it. It was German leadership which made him so effective on the Tigris. Doubtless German organization kept him there through all the long months of the beleaguerment. We now read in his communiques about the Black Sea submarines; but almost certainly they are German submarines.

What the Germans have done with the Turk, hastily and hampered by adverse conditions amidst the strain and distractions of this war, they will vastly improve upon and augment if they are ever permitted to take over the Germanization of the whole Turkish empire after the war is over. This is only a rough sample of what they can do when they give their whole minds to it. And they will infallibly be given full permission to organize the entire Turkish power if they are allowed by the Allies to complete this war with the reputation of having saved Turkey from imminent dismemberment and with an open channel of communication through a part of Serbia and a friendly Bulgaria between Berlin and Constantinople.

And these advantages they will have if they are driven out of the Balkans and smashed in the East before peace comes. In short, any peace proposals based upon a delusive status quo in the west, offset by German dominance in the East, even if it go no farther than trading Armenia for the Russian provinces now held by German troops and keeping only a strip of Serbian territory, will make of the great Turkish empire another Prussian province and add twenty-one million Turks to the military resources of the German Central Europe combination.—Montreal Star.

The Road to Success

What we need is depth. Depth can be imparted through the teaching of anything. It can be imparted through Latin grammar, through handwriting, through carpenter work, through arithmetic or history. The one element required is time. Depth cannot be imparted quickly, or in many subjects at once. Leisure is necessary—a slowing down, a taking of things not hastily, but slowly, determinedly, patiently—as if there were plenty of time and nothing else counted. This is the road to rapid and brilliant work and there is no other. The smallest children should be set on this road, and guided and governed and helped and slaved over by the best of our masters. One subject understood means the world mastered.—John J. Chapman in Atlantic.

Merely Experimental

"Where I stayed last summer a green-billed man tried to kiss me. He said he had never kissed a girl in his life, and—"

"What did you tell him?"

"I told him that I was no agricultural experimental station."

Waiting for Great Advance

Allies Are Piling up Guns and Ammunition

Is there going to be a great advance? It was confidently believed at this time last year that the British and French armies on the western front were about to assume the offensive. When the brief forward movement in Artois came to an end after a few miles of territory had been won on the battlefield a passport to the seventh heaven—he could live on very little and endure hardships fatal to western troops.

But it may be objected, if Turkey had common sense, we could have no such aim! This is true. But, since Leman von Sanders appeared in Constantinople, since Germany appointed the Turkish minister of war, and the Turkish fleet was delivered into German hands, the situation is radically changed. We have now clearly realized Germany's plan: Berlin to Bagdad! Such is so, we have no choice. The question no longer is whether this strait should become Russian or remain Turkish. The question is, whether it is to become Russian or remain German!

"Let us not be deceived. The question now pending may be decided or not for all. But never again may the condition be so favorable for us. The chief element in our favor is the attitude of our allies toward our national problem. Berlin-Bagdad is too menacing for England, because of India and Egypt, and for France, because of her Syrian plans. Because of this real danger these powers cannot fail to come to an agreement with us, after centuries of suspicion. The end of March, 1915 (the beginning of April new style) is a time that should be memorable to our people; for then our agreement with our allies was reached."

"The Berlin-Bagdad plan now is threatened on the Bagdad side. From north and east our armies converge toward the English forces. And I venture to express the hope that the vital importance of the war areas beyond the Caucasus will at last be recognized. The conquest of Erzurum made an overwhelming impression on the whole Moslem world. We should take all precautions that this Turkish stronghold shall not share the fate of Przemysl."

"What should our next step in this area be? As to this there can be no doubt at all. Armenia, which has suffered for its fidelity to Russia, should be given the autonomy promised under the Turkish regime."

"In the path of realization of our goal there can be only one obstacle—ourselves. We behind the lines may be conquered even while our armies are fighting valiantly at the front. This may create new dangers, which we must guard against. In Germany there is an all-hands talk of peace. And we must have wisdom enough, persistence and energy enough, not to give way, not to forfeit our great sacrifices and the great ideals of this war!"

Recently one of the emissaries working for Germany visited me. He said he was a citizen of neutral Switzerland, and a member of the Stockholm conference, made up of the subjects of different neutral countries who had sent him to find out whether any elements in Russia favored a separate peace. "You cannot imagine," he said, "how they long for peace in Germany, perhaps, if Belgium were evacuated and Serbia restored, this might become the basis for peace negotiations!" I answered him: "We know Germany's attitude well; but your country should understand who began the war, and whether it is possible to help Germany to a liquidation of her pretensions, by means of an international understanding founded merely on the basis of a return to the status quo ante. (Applause.) We do not wish to destroy Germany; but we are in duty bound to render Germany harmless; to this Germany would not consent of her own free will. And we have our national problems!"

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What Occupation Of Verdun Means

American Writer Gives Reasons Why Verdun Was Chosen as German Objective

Why did the Germans choose Verdun as their objective? In the minds of most casual readers of history and of war news, Verdun is accepted as the bulwark of France, the gate to Paris, and the chief fortress of that great barrier which from Luxembourg to Switzerland defended the eastern frontier of the Republic. It was, all things considered, the strongest fortified place in Europe when the war came. Why, then, did the Germans elect to fight here?

The reason is simple. The first months of the war utterly eliminated fortresses from the reckoning. The rapid collapse of Liege, Antwerp and Maubeuge demonstrated that the fort had failed to keep pace with the gun. What was illustrated in the west in the early days was finally demonstrated in the east last summer, when the Russian fortresses followed the path of the Belgian and French. Accordingly the French after the Marne simply abandoned the forts of Verdun as defensive positions. They took the guns out of them; they moved them to new, concealed positions, and the forts ceased to have real importance. Verdun was only a point in the long trench line running from the North Sea to Switzerland. The forts, save that they provided protection for reserves, lost all value. They entered into the system of trenches, and Verdun was defended by men and by guns and by ditches, precisely like Rheims or Arras.

In the second place, Verdun was the most difficult place in the French line to supply either with men or munitions. Before the war two railroad lines of first importance met at Verdun—one, a double-track line coming east from Paris in the direction of Metz; the other coming north along the Meuse valley from the Paris-Nancy line. When the Germans took St. Mihiel in September, 1914, they cut the latter line. In the retreat from the Marne the Germans halted at Varennes and Montfaucon, and from these towns their heavy artillery commanded the Paris-Verdun line by indirect fire and it ceased to be available.

There was left to the French, then, only one narrow-gauge line coming north from Bar-le-Duc, a light railway, incapable of bearing heavy traffic because of the grades. Practically, then, Verdun was isolated, so far as railroad communication was concerned, and the army defending the Verdun sector was dependent almost entirely upon road transport, upon automobile trucks, or as the French say, camions. This transport was sufficient as long as Verdun was held, by a relatively small force and was only a fraction of the great front, but would be sufficient when the main attack was directed at this sector and the Germans massed two thousand guns and a quarter of a million men on a narrow front? Could France munition or supply an equal number of men and sufficient guns to meet the storm? The Germans believed not.—Frank H. Simonds, in the American Review of Reviews.

A Parallel

About the only parallel in British history to the surrender of General Townsend and the British forces at Kut-el-Amara to the Turks is that of General Gordon who was slain at Khartoum by the dervishes after defending the place against their attacks for many months.

History tells us that Gordon might have escaped by flight after the dervish hordes had broken down the defenses of the city, but he refused to do so, trusting to the chivalry and honor of his foe with what fatal result to himself we all know. That was more than thirty years ago.

Again a British general has surrendered to a Mohammedan leader, but this time under different auspices. Whatever their record in the past, the Turks have in this war at least treated their opponents with far more consideration and chivalry than the Germans have. Infidels they may be, but they have shown their Teutonic allies that they can honor and respect a brave foe, which is more than can be said of the former.

There is no doubt, therefore, but that General Townsend and his gallant men will be treated in a manner that will do justice to their brave fight against overwhelming numbers.—Calgary Herald.

Canadian Goods in Demand

That opportunities for Canadian wheat, flour, fish, butter, cheese, biscuits, and other products exist in South Africa which should be cultivated by Canadian manufacturers is the gist of a report received by the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce, from the commissioner, Mr. W. J. Egan, of Cape Town. Mr. Egan reports that owing to systematic demonstration during the past year Canadian flour is now in demand by bakers who did not use it previously, and has gained in reputation. It is possible for Canadian mills to make up parcels for household consumption, an increased trade is sure to follow, as a demand exists for smaller parcels, weighing 5 lbs. to 10 lbs., and with 20 and 40 parcels to each stack. As regards wheat, Mr. Egan says that there will always be a good demand for Canadian wheat in South Africa owing to its special value as a blander with the lighter South African and other imported wheats.

Objects to Fighting Friends

Bulgarians Will Not Shoot at the Russians

"If the Russians come, we, the Bulgarians, will stand aside and let the Germans and the Turks fight them. Our soldiers will not fire a shot at our liberators. This, I can assure you, is definitely settled," was the declaration of a superior Bulgarian officer, to a newspaper correspondent in Sofia.

These solemn words were uttered with great emotion and decision while our train was standing at Plevna, that historic place where the army of the Tsar Alexander, the Liberator, won the liberty of downtrodden Bulgaria by the blood of thousands of Russian soldiers 37 years ago.

"What the Bulgarian officer declared to me at Plevna I heard and witnessed everywhere during my journey through Bulgaria. Soldiers and civilians, old and young alike, with an insignificant exception, preserve in the depths of their heart a great love and reverence for the Russians."

The correspondent gives it as his opinion that no reasoning Bulgarian thinks that the territory gained by their soldiers can be retained. The Chief of Police, Georgeffieff, is held in the utmost detestation because of his brutality, and should the Russians ever reach Sofia he will be hung in the public square of the capital.

A few people are becoming rich by the war, such as the Minister of Finance, Mr. Tontchoff, who a year ago was a poor man, but now owns some 12,000,000 francs; Mr. Radislavoff, who owns about 10,000,000 francs; Georgieff, who owns some millions; and a few others; but the people in general are condemned to lose their prosperity.

Manchuria from a Train

(From "The Color of the East," by Elizabeth Washburn; F. C. Stokes Co.)

Manchuria means an interminable brown plain—dry stubble, endless, empty furrows to be filled by-and-by with millet, kaoliang, waving, wonderful green plumage, high as a man and higher, in which not many years ago the Japanese hid whole armies.

Today it is the emptiest, most silent spot in Asia. It spreads out flat and tranquil in unthinkable forgetfulness. The sun beats down fiercely out on a deep, unbroken field of turquoise blue. The air is biting cold. A sudden breath of it is like a slap. A great tingling follows and a sense of extraordinary buoyancy. One feels impelled to laugh, to shout, to strike out, to do violent things. To sleep or sit with folded hands would drive one mad. There is that in the air which compels like the lash of a whip.

Over this brown waste, sheltering a million seedlings, trails an endless line of native life. A dull blue, curiously blunt outline—wheelbarrow men with sprawling legs and arms wide outstretched, coolies with bamboo poles slung across their shoulders, innumerable mules, cased like warriors in brass-studded bridles and head-pieces, donkeys picking little steps with litters on their backs, with wide toppling loads, with native women sitting astride far back upon their tiny haunches.

These manchu people are a big bold-faced race, with brown skins whipped dull red by the northern winds. Shapeless bundles of them, hoods pulled over ears stand at the stations and stamp their feet and beat their arms and watch the trains come in. A straggling line of native soldiers in bunting black uniforms, heads wound tightly in black turbans, a great splash of blood-red lettering across their breasts, present arms rigidly, with bayonets fixed as the train pulls in and draws out.

Artificial Rain

A New Theory is to be Tested to Produce Rain Artificially

Events indicate that in one respect, at any rate scientific investigators are hopeful of assuming control, to a greater or a lesser extent, of the time-honored processes of nature. Many attempts have been made from time to time, in the way of artificial production of rain, but thus far without success. A practical test of a newly discovered process, is about to be made in Australia, from which more encouraging results are anticipated.

The experiments will be financed by the Government of New South Wales, and will be carried out by J. G. Balsillie, who for four years, has been carrying on researches along specific lines. Experiments in his laboratory has demonstrated that if a room be filled with steam, the discharge of high tension direct current electricity, together with a simultaneous discharge from a powerful Rontgen ray tube, causes the whole of the air to be cleared of steam in one and one-half seconds, the floor of the room being consequently covered with large drops of water.

In putting these theories to practical test in the great out-of-doors, a captive balloon, coated with metallic paint, will be used, from which to discharge electricity into the atmosphere, at a height of from 6,000 to 7,000 feet, and it is hoped that this will cause the formation of a sufficient number of electrified particles to provide nuclei, upon which the moisture of the clouds may condense, in the form of rain. Once the theory has been demonstrated in a single instance, the problem would resolve itself into that of establishing a sufficient number of stations, to produce any result that might be desired.

An Opportunity for The Poultry Raiser

The Present Outlook Warrants Greatly Increased Production in 1916

From present indications Great Britain will require all the eggs and poultry Canada can produce during 1916. Last year, as a result of greatly increased production, Canada was able to ship to Great Britain the largest quantity of eggs exported since 1902, and at the same time reduced her imports for home consumption by nearly a million dozen.

Canadian eggs have found favor on the British market, and the prospects are that, providing they are available, much larger quantities will be shipped this year. The unusually high prices prevailing at the present time are largely due to this anticipated export demand.

Prices for poultry are also high, and will likely continue so for the rest of the season. Last fall and winter all the surplus Canadian poultry was exported at highly profitable prices. Between fifty and sixty cars of live poultry were shipped from Western Ontario to the Eastern States alone, and in the Maritime Provinces, particularly in Prince Edward Island, the export demand for canned poultry has greatly enhanced prices to producers.

Although some uneasiness has existed on the part of the trade as regards transportation facilities in view of the high freight rates and the shortage of boats, it is now reasonably certain that an even greater demand for Canadian poultry and eggs will occur this year. It is important, therefore, that every poultry producer takes steps to profit thereby, by hatching as many chickens as possible this spring.

Now is the time, by hatching early, by hatching everything possible in the month of May, to guard against the marketing of so much small, undersized, poorly finished poultry, which annually becomes a drag on the market in the fall of the year. Again it is only by hatching now, and giving the chickens every possible chance to thrive and grow, that a maximum supply of eggs can be obtained in the winter time.

Given their proportionate amount of attention the growing of poultry brings quick and profitable returns to the farmer. With the increasing cost of meats, milk, butter, etc., there is a constantly increasing demand for poultry and eggs. The labor problem is not critical, as the boys and girls on the farm can readily take care of the poultry. The cost of feed is nominal, prices for poultry and eggs are high—the highest in fact for many years. It is obvious, therefore, that Canadians have a patriotic as well as an economic duty to perform in making the year 1916 the banner year for poultry production in Canada.

Going Out of Fashion

The Myth of the Food Value of Alcohol Was Long Ago Exploded.

Dr. Woods Hutchison writes in the National Daily: "When alcohol was first discovered it was all but worshipped, it was looked upon as the magician, the consoiler that could make the sick well, the sorrowful merry, and the poor man a millionaire. Children were given it to make them grow; workmen drank it to make them strong; ministers took it just before going into the pulpit to fill them with the spirit, and mothers depended upon it to enable them to nourish the next generation.

The breath of the race fairly reeked with alcohol. From christening an infant—"to wet the baby's head"—to the launching of a battleship, no ceremony was complete without it. Of course its dangers and penalties were early seen when taken to excess, but in moderation it was "God's good gift."

To how late a date that attitude existed in the Western world is almost incredible to most of us now living, who have grown up in the days of Prohibition and total abstinence.

As an illustration, the earliest Temperance Society on record in America, was one formed in Massachusetts about 1820 by a group of serious and sober minded citizens whose pledge ran as follows: "We, the undersigned, recognizing the evils of drunkenness and resolved to check its alarming increase with consequent poverty, misery and crime, among our people, hereby solemnly pledge ourselves that we will not get drunk more than four times a year, viz;—Fourth of July, Muster Day, Christmas Day and Sheep Shearing."

We have come far since then, and done much to check the excessive use of alcohol but it was only during the last few decades that we began to seriously question the wisdom of the daily use of alcohol even in the mildest forms and in strictest moderation.

The myth of its food value was of course long ago exploded, but the idea still persisted that it increased working powers. Finally some five or six years ago, experts decided to give the question a thorough laboratory test and try-out. The actual results were astonishingly uniform in all ten of the trade and occupation groups tested. The men during the days of abstinence turned out from five to ten per cent more work than they had been averaging before and as soon as they got back to their liquor their out-put fell right back to the old level.—H. Arnott, M. B., M. C. P. S.

India has 17,300,000 acres planted to cotton and expects a 1916 crop of 3,687,000 bales of 400 lbs. each.

The Country Newspaper

It is the Local Newspaper that Chronicles the Items Dealing with Intimate Associations

But the beauty and joy of our papers and their little worlds is that we who live in the country towns know our own heroes. Who knows Murphy in New York? Only a few. Yet in Emporia we all know Tom O'Connor—and love him. Who knows Morgan in New York? One man in a hundred thousand. Yet in Emporia who does not know George Newham, the banker and merchant prince? Boston people pick up their morning papers and read with shuddering horror of the crimes of their daily villain, yet read without that fine thrill that we have when we hear that Al Ludolph is in jail again in Emporia. For we all know Al; we've ridden in his hack a score of times. And we take up our paper with the story of his faults as readers who begin the narrative of an old friend's adventures.

Our papers, our little country papers, seem drab and miserably provincial to strangers; yet we who read them read in their lines the sweet, intimate story of life. And all these touches of nature make us wondrous kind. It is the country newspaper bringing together daily the threads of the town's life, weaving them into something rich and strange, and setting the pattern as it weaves, directing the loom, and giving the cloth its color by mixing the lives of all the people in its color pot—it is this country newspaper that reveals to us ourselves, that keeps our country hearts quick and our country minds open and our country faith strong.

When the girl at the glove counter married the boy in the wholesale house the news of their wedding is good for a forty-line wedding notice, and the forty lines in the newspaper give them self-respect. When in due course, we know that their baby is a twelve-pounder, named Grover or Theodore or Woodrow, we have that neighborly feeling that breeds the real democracy. When we read of death in that home we can mourn with them that mourn. When we see them moving upward in the world, into a firm, and out toward the country club neighborhood, we rejoice with them that rejoice. Therefore, men and brethren, when you are riding through this vale of tears upon the California limited, and by chance pick up the little country newspaper with its meagre telegraph service of three or four thousand words—or, at best fifteen or twenty thousand; when you see its array of countryside items; its tiresome editorials on the waterworks, the schools, the street railroad, the crops and the city printing, don't throw down the contemptible little rag with the verdict that there is nothing in it. But know this, and know it well: If you could take the clay from your eyes and read the little paper as it is written, you would find all of God's beautiful sorrowing, struggling, aspiring world in it, and what you saw would make you touch the little paper with reverent hands.

Scarcity of Labor is Acute

Result Will Be Invention of New Machinery, a Leader Asserts

I was talking labor with a man whose official position makes him speak for one of the half dozen largest bodies of workmen in the world.

"The scarcity of laboring people today, said he, "is certain to bring about a great surplus of labor a little while in the future, because necessity will surely compel corporations to invent machines to take the place of men."

Then he illustrated what he meant by telling how steel rails used to be rolled and how they are rolled today.

Once two score men were necessary to feed the huge lump of raw steel into the rolls and keep drawing it out and feeding it back until finally the rail emerged complete.

Now a machine unattended does the whole thing. The sewing machine in similar fashion put out of work hundreds of seamstresses. The mowing machine and the self binding reaper drove thousands of farm hands from hay and wheat fields.

I know that in three hours a handful of dock hands can load 12,000 of iron ore upon a lake steamer where once a small army of men couldn't do it in a day.

I have seen fifty men and women toil three days in a Japanese harbor to put one thousand tons of coal in the bunkers of a small steamer. They hoisted it in with rice straw baskets.

You may go down to some of our own modern piers on the Delaware and see a vast iron hand reach out, grasp a carload of coal and dump the contents into the hold of a ship as easily as you put a spoonful of sugar in your coffee cup and in about the same time.

Inventive genius yoked with money has done these and other things. Each new mechanism has temporarily made a plethora of labor by doing the work of many human hands.

"That is what must now come with increased force," said this man under whom toll tens of thousands. "If we cannot get enough men to do the work we will take what at the start may be an inferior machine, but which practice will readily improve.—Girard in the Philadelphia Ledger.

Earning Their Honors

The Kaiser is decorating U-boat commanders. The murders committed by these brave fellows are undermining the Hohenzollern throne. Viewing the matter that way, they deserve all the honor that can be heaped upon them.—Brooklyn Eagle.

War and the Price of Wheat

In All Modern Wars the Price of Wheat Has Been High

The highest average price of British wheat during the last century and a quarter is quoted as being \$3.86 per bushel, this being the price obtained in 1812, during the European wars and our war with the United States. In all modern wars the price of wheat has been relatively high and has fluctuated greatly. In many cases the high level prices has continued for some time after the declaration of peace. The course of prices during the present conflict seems to confirm this general tendency.

During the Napoleonic wars the price of wheat in Europe fluctuated between \$3.86 and \$1.80. In 1822 it had fallen to \$1.37. In 1825 it was quoted at \$2.07, and in 1835 at \$1.19. The price now kept fairly steady until 1847, the year of the potato famine in Ireland when it rose to \$2.13. In 1849 the repeal of the corn law became effective and there was a decline gradually until 1851 \$1.17 was reached. In 1853 began the Crimean war which ended in 1856. During this period the prices again rose, reaching in the last year of the war \$2.10. During the Italian war of 1859 and the American civil war, 1861-65 these prices remained fairly steady being in the last year of the war \$1.27 per bushel. The last very high priced wheat was in 1876 and 1877 coincident with the Turko-Siberian war and the Balkan wars. However, the prices were comparatively low to what they were in the early part of the century, being only \$1.73 as compared with \$3.86 during the former period. In 1886 wheat was selling at \$0.94 per bushel and only went over the dollar mark upon three occasions until the present time. These were: in 1891, \$1.13; in 1898, \$1.03, and in 1909, \$1.13. In 1915 it rose to \$1.61, which was the highest price asked since 1877.

The French Air Terror

Naevre, the French Aviator, Has Established a Reputation

Naevre is one of the national names of France and a wholesome terror to the aviators of Germany. A few weeks ago he brought down three machines of the enemy in the clouds above the sectors occupied by the Hun in the Verdun battle area. That made eight in all since he took to flying a few months after the war began.

When he had finished his triple victory at Verdun, he complained of the breakfast that was given him, cursed his fate that he had not wrought havoc upon four of the German air craft, and uttered a dissent against having to go to bed. Which simply means that Naevre has a temperament. He can be angry, too, when out of sight in the heavens.

His observer on one occasion made him intensely wroth. When only about a hundred feet away from a German machine his companion fired at the aeroplane, and missed, Naevre immediately flew home, descended and opened a fire of vituperation upon his unfortunate second. "Give me a chance," said the observer, "and I will re-establish myself in your estimation." Naevre at first reluctantly and then generously consented. The chance came in two days after, when sailing through space Naevre spotted an aviatik. Whiling up into the sky to get a proper height, he "pe

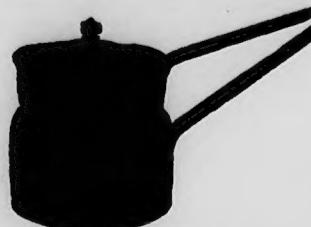
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINT

At prices for quick clearance
To clear at, per gal. \$2.25
Shingle Stain, at, gal. \$1.25

Forge and Blower, complete
Sale - - - - - \$7.50
Anvils, 100 lbs. Sale - \$8.00
Self Feed Post-drills - \$9.00

The Great Clearance Sale---

HERE IS THE BEST OPPORTUNITY TO BUY HARDWARE AND FURNITURE AT SACRIFICED PRICES. Whether the item you need is a small one or large one our service will supply you satisfactorily. Don't Hesitate—Don't Wait—Every moment you put off you are a bargain late.



Important Item to Remember
10 p.c. off all Enamel ware



Try our
DUNLOP FLY SWATTER
Only - - 10c

BRUSHES
Scrub, Nail, Stove, Stove Daubers, Shoe, Window, Bannister Brushes. All to be sold at cost.

Needed
HOUSEHOLD HELPS
Low Priced
Dover Egg Beaters 12c
Granite Mixing Spoons - 10c
Wire Egg Whips 5c
Wire Potatoe Mashers - 10c
Flour Sifters - 20c

High Folding
CLOTHES HORSES
Light, strong and durable. Sale price \$1.25

GARDEN HOES
55c each
Made of finest steel and hung on special ash handles.

BIG REDUCTION ON SPORTING GOODS

WASH BOARDS
Double surface, efficient and durable, **20c**

For quick Clearance **10 per cent.** off all

COOK STOVES RANGES AND HEATERS

SCREEN DOORS AND WINDOWS

Special values, \$1 to **\$2.50**. Complete with hinges and pull.

SCREEN WINDOWS

Reg. 25c, sale **15c**
Reg. 35c, sale **30c**
Reg. 45c, sale **35c**

Wire Screening for
Doors and Windows
15c to 35c yard

BAMBOO POLES

16 ft. long, heavy and strong going at
25c

TIN PAILS

At **15c** and **25c**

SPECIALS for the First Week in July

Satin gloss harness dressing for buggies and saddles.

1-2 pt. tins - - **18c**

1 pt. tins - - **30c**

1 quart tins - - **55c**

Raw Linseed Oil, gal. **08c**

Barn Paint, red or slate, guaranteed to be the best, gal. - - **\$1.25**

CURTAIN RODS

Rods with silvered ends, extends from 30 ins. to 54 ins.

Complete with heavy screw brackets - - - - **13c**

BRASS SASH RODS

Extends from 24 to 44 ins.

Highly polished tubing, complete with brackets. Sale **10c**

FURNITURE POLISH

2 4-oz. bottles for - - - **25c**

Furniture At Cost Price

Variety of good quality of Furniture at attractive prices.

\$10.50 buys a **BED** complete. Mattress, bed and springs. The best value for your money.

CURTAIN RODS

Rods with silvered ends, extends from 30 ins. to 54 ins.

Complete with heavy screw brackets - - - - **13c**

WASH STAND

Extends from 24 to 44 ins.

Highly polished tubing, complete with brackets. Sale **10c**

FURNITURE POLISH

2 4-oz. bottles for - - - **25c**

We have several other pieces of Furniture too numerous to mention, that will be on sale such as Kitchen Tables, Bedroom Tables, Buffets, Dressers, Washstands, Rockers and Cribs.

Every article is high class and will give full service.

Phone Orders carefully filled

CALL 15

HIGH CHAIR

Solid hard wood golden finish, something similar to cut Sale **\$1.35**

Extra Value

KITCHEN CHAIRS

Solid hard wood, saddle shaped wood seat, double rungs in front and sides.

Sale Price, ea. **65c**



WINDOW SHADES

Mounted on spring rollers, with brackets and ring pull, complete

Cream 36 x 72, each - - - **40c**

Green 36 x 72, each - - - **45c**

Other sizes made to order



Wash- Stand

Same quality as the dresser.

Large cupboard and drawer.

Price **\$3.90**



DRESSER

Surface Oak, golden finish; three long drawers, bevelled plate mirror.

PRICE \$8.00

RUMBALL & HYNDMAN, - DIDSBURY, ALBERTA
Hardware, Furniture and Undertaking

WILLIAMS & LITTLE

The Store That Never Disappoints

Our Weekly Lists are Money Savers---Try and See

For Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week we quote the following:

Just a few of the bargains we have to offer:

Biscuits

Fancy Mixed Biscuits, 2 lbs. for **45c**
Soda Biscuits, 2 boxes for **45c**
Som-Mor Biscuits, salted, box **10c**
Fancy Biscuits, per box **10c**
Graham Wafers, 2 lb. tins **40c**
Soda Biscuits, 15 lb. box per lb. **11c**

Cereals

Corn Flakes, 7 for **50c**
Shredded Wheat Biscuits, 2 for **25c**
Grape Nuts, per pkg. **15c**
Puffed Wheat, 2 for **25c**
Puffed Rice, per pkg. **15c**
Roman Meal, 2 for **45c**

Pickles & Relishes

Large Bottle Pickles **20c**
Large Bottle Catsup **25c**
2 Bottles Sauce for **25c**
Vinegar per bottle **20c**
Vinegar, per gal. **65c**

Washing Powder and Soaps

Pearline, 4 pkgs for **25c**
Gold Dust, 2 pkgs. for **45c**
Golden West Powder, 2 for **45c**
Gilletts Lye, 9 for **\$1.00**
Laundry Soap, 12 bars for **45c**

EXTRA SPECIAL--3 PACKAGES MACARONI FOR 25c

Corn Starch, 3 for **25c**

Rice, 4 lbs. for **25c**

Jelly Powder, 3 for **25c**

Pure Extracts, per bottle **20c**

CANNED SALMON, 11 CANS FOR \$1.00; ROBIN HOOD FLOUR, per Bag \$3.25

FRESH FRUITS & VEGETABLES—Bananas and Oranges, Lettuce, Onions, Cabbage, Strawberries, Water melons, Cucumbers, Cauliflower

HOT WEATHER NECESSITIES—Men's, Women's and Children's Straw Hats, Rubber Soled Running Shoes,

Ladies and Girls Middies and Fancy Waists

Our Stock of Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes is large and complete

Our patrons will oblige us greatly by getting orders for delivery in before 11 a.m and 5 p.m. which will give us time to make delivery before noon and six o'clock in the evening

WILLIAMS & LITTLE,

Didsbury

Valuable Clay Deposits Opened

C.N.R. Building a Spur Line in Quebec That Will Open up Extensive Kaolin Beds

The ousting of German and Austrian porcelain wares from the Canadian market in favor of "Made in Canada" products has been brought appreciably closer by the construction of a spur line, by the Canadian Northern Railway from its Montfort branch, to an extensive deposit of Kaolin near Huberdeau, in Quebec. It is from similar deposits of that natural resource that manufacturers in the Teutonic empires have produced the supplies of china-wares that have been marketed to homes in all parts of the world, and the prevalence of the "Made in Germany" inscription on the underside of cups, saucers, and plates in the average home in Canada alone, furnishes an indication of the widespread character and value of the business.

But it is not in the manufacture of table wares alone that Kaolin is important. Large quantities are utilized in the production of the finer grades of printing paper, and in the making of insulators for high power electric transmission lines. Austrian makers had developed an international trade of considerable magnitude in the latter product before the outbreak of the war. Since the sans have been closed against the Austrian supplies the Japanese have gone into the business of making these essentials, and, largely because of the cheapness of the labor available to manufacture there, the industry seems to have made remarkable progress. They are exporting at a low price and have already got into touch with Canadian users. This Quebec supply touches the glass industry, too, for the by-product is a pure silica-sand, which is suitable for the manufacture of glass and sandpaper, and is utilized as moulding sand and for other purposes.

Kaolin is supposed to be decomposed feldspar, and occurs in pockets or fissures of varying depths. The color ranges from a faint yellow to pure white, the latter being the more valuable. Its freedom from quartz, mica, and other particles, is also a factor. The deposit rendered accessible by the Canadian Northern is supposed to be many thousands of feet in depth, and is pure white in shade, and experts consider that the higher grades of porcelain and pottery may be manufactured, and of course, insulators as well. Success in the burning of the clay into the various products of a high grade, depends greatly upon the character of the fuel. As firewood is abundant and cheap in Northern Quebec, the Canadian deposit appears to have been placed in the best environment.

The Canadians who are interested in this development have received from the Hon. Mr. Pellitter, agent general for the province of Quebec in London, England, a report made for him by Dr. Bigot of Paris, on the ceramic possibilities of the Kaolin or China Clay found in the province of Quebec; one by Mr. Jos. Keele, director of the Bureau of Ceramics of the Dominion Geological Survey, one by Edward Orton, Jr., Professor of Ceramics of the Ohio State College, and one from McGill University, Montreal. These documents demonstrate that the Canadian clay, in addition to its high ceramic value, possesses all the characteristics necessary for the manufacture of highest grades of paper, and also the qualities which suit it for the manufacture of paint pigments and of many toilet articles by the manufacturing chemists. The expectation is that porcelains equal to those of the finest French manufacture may be made in Canada as it has been found by tests made in Limoges, France, that the Canadian clays are equally suitable as the French Kaolin.

The market is wide, for the supplies of Kaolin on the North American continent have not sufficed to meet domestic requirements. A revival of immigration will produce, automatically, a keen demand for table wares, and electricity is merely on the threshold of development. The Canadian pioneers in this new potential industry, undoubtedly, will have the keenest of competitors to face, but the purity and abundance of the supply and the incidentals to manufacture, with the possible exception of labor, are factors in their favor. At present, the consensus of opinion among the experts concerned, appears to be that with a little "mothering," the industry can be established, and that Canada has, in this deposit of china clay, an opportunity to extend its industrial independence of the outside world.

Almost Choked

A lady was continually accusing her servant of extravagance without any real cause. The girl bore this accusation patiently for a time, but at last she rebelled. She informed his mistress that the coal had been consumed. The lady blurted out—"What! Done already? Why, you surely eat them." Next day the candles were all done. "Candles done!" said the mistress. "Why, I bought half a pound only a week ago. Where have they all gone?" "Well," replied the servant, sarcastically. "I'll tell you where the candles have gone. I ate them to grease my throat so that I could swallow the coal more easily!"

Air tight cases have been patented for protecting tennis racquets and balls from dampness.

Germany Feeling Pinch

British Blockade Likely to Be Decisive Factor of the War

The London Daily Chronicle says:

"All the news from Germany indicates that the British blockade is likely to prove a decisive factor in the war. The economic pinch has become intolerably severe. The masses of the population are half-starved, particularly in the towns. Middle classes and rich are suffering greatly. Confirmation of this state of affairs is not only to be gleaned from the German press, despite the censorship, but neutral diplomats in Germany and neutral visitors to that country all bring back the same story of a ruined population, stagnant industry, universal war-weariness and desperate yearning for peace.

"Diplomats in Berlin have begged to be allowed to import their own food. Some of them have got milk, for their children especially, from Denmark and Holland.

"Rich women are taking their children to Holland to get enough milk for them.

"Other signs that the country is in extremis are: Recent failure of the Berlin bread rationing; the advance in the price of potatoes, although the ration is grotesquely insufficient showing the critical shortage; huge jumps in the price of beef, veal and mutton; and, above all, the approaching exhaustion of all edible fats, including butter, margarine, lard and every sort of oil and fat."

An Aviation School

The naval department announces that the admiralty is calling for a limited number of trained aviators from Canada for commissions in the Royal Naval Air Service and that with a view to providing training the Curtiss Aviation School, will be re-opened in Toronto. Canadian aviators wishing to enter the service are requested to apply to the secretary of the Department of Naval Service at Ottawa. The age limit of candidates are from 19 to 25 years and only well educated, athletic and thoroughly fit men with excellent eye-sight can be accepted. A gratuity of one hundred dollars will be paid to those obtaining a pilot's certificate from the Canadian aviation school on condition that the aviator joins the Royal Naval Service and undertakes after the war to become a member of Canadian flying corps should one be organized in Canada.

Long in the Making

The Prussia of today, with its cursed rule and cursed principles, has been long in the making, and what an unshapen, ungodly mass it is! It has been described as the last remaining hulk of materialistic barbarism. The wonder is that when worshipping at the shrine of mere force, students from our country and other countries were so hopelessly blinded to what was going on around them.—Winnipeg Tribune.

Need for Home Production

Statistics recently published reveal a regrettable situation regarding trade relationship between British Columbia and the United States. During the month of March there was shipped to British Columbia from the United States through the port of Seattle, produce valued at over \$3,000,000, while the American city received only about \$500,000 worth of goods from British Columbia. Of the material exported from Canada a very large part is made up of copper for refining, paper and coal, while the Canadian province receives heavy shipments of agricultural produce, which it might grow itself with equal facility. Apples, beans, butter, cheese, eggs, dried fruit, meat, wheat and vegetables are among the articles which provide should be able to export and have to import.

That something is radically wrong in either the production or the marketing of agricultural produce in the western province is evident. It is with the object of improving these conditions that the Domestic Food Products Committee, inaugurated by the Victoria Board of Trade, is working.

Mr. A. D. Peterson, president of the B. C. Stockbreeders' Association, speaking at Victoria said:

"During the war, it is the duty of those who remain at home to do everything in their power to increase the yield of the fields, flocks and herds. By so doing, those of us who must remain at home can serve our country just as loyally as by serving in the trenches. Even suppose this might entail loss, we should be willing to sacrifice some of our profit when others are going to the front and sacrificing their lives for the Empire."

The last year has been marked by an increasing interest in mixed farming in British Columbia. This is particularly true of some districts that previously had been looked upon as almost exclusive fruit lands. Creameries have been built at Grand Forks, Kelowna and Salmon Arm, and all are reporting satisfactory results. In the district of Kelowna alone, fourteen silos were built during 1915.

Along the line of the Grand Trunk Pacific, much live stock is being introduced, and the foundation is being laid for more or less mixed farming communities. In many of the newer localities advantage has been taken of the Dominion and Provincial schemes for supplying pure-bred sires. This stimulates an interest for more, as well as better live stock.

The sheep industry has been particularly favored during the year just passed. Mutton and wool have commanded excellent prices, while the outlook for the immediate future is promising. From all parts of the Province there are inquiries for breeding stock, and it is only the scarcity of such stock that has prevented more rapid development. In many districts owners of sheep have suffered considerable loss from the ravages of panthers, coyotes, and especially dogs,

and it might be well for this convention to consider the advisability of asking the Government to pass a law requiring that all dogs be licensed. By this means a great many useless curs would be got rid off.

Owing to the high prices for grain which prevailed a year ago, the hog industry suffered a set-back. It is probable that the situation will last until the war is over, so any immediate removal of the industry can hardly be expected. But even under present conditions the hog can be raised quite profitably by those who can provide suitable pasture to supplement the grain ration.

While it is true that certain sections of country are particularly suited to the production of one particular crop, it is equally true that carried on even in these communities to supply local needs. British Columbia should be one of the last provinces in the Dominion to be compelled to import general farm produce. With the Dominion and Provincial Governments giving encouragement to mixed farming, it is to be hoped that the province will soon be able to supply not only her own local needs, but will become an exporter of the kind of produce which now come to her own markets through the port of Seattle.

Continue Splendid Co-operation

The ideal of course, would be for the allies to adopt the policy of free trade among themselves, leaving the rest of the world to follow the example at its leisure. That would mark the greatest advance ever made in world relationships and would be the noblest fruit of the war. We hope that heroic expedient will be discussed at the conference. But in the absence of such an achievement, there are many things to be done. The allies at the present time are pooling their resources in an unprecedented measure.

We are working together as one firm, France concentrating on this form of production, England on that, Russia on the other—all by arrangement, all for the common benefit. We have founded great trusts, not for private advantage, but for the general advantage, and have excluded the exploitation of the middleman from great areas of trade. Let us organize the continuance of this splendid co-operation. It is saving us in war; it will bless us in peace.—London Daily News.

A Change in Tune

Though we can expect to carry this war to a successful issue for our country only by making these sacrifices with the unanimity and enthusiasm that we have shown, nevertheless we cannot help feeling daily the pain of it when we think that millions of valuable German lives must be sacrificed to a barbarous war of annihilation, which could have been avoided, had adequate reason, right politics and wise diplomacy prevailed on our side, and had international tolerance and a just appreciation of Germany's demands prevailed on the side of our opponents.—Professor Ernest Haeckel.

Shortage of Heavy Horses

Canadian Market Drained by Demand For Heavy Animals For War Service

"There is a great shortage of heavy horses in Canada, the Canadian market having been drained as a result of the heavy demand for horses of the heavy type for war service. Over 60,000 horses have been taken out of the Dominion since the war started. It is now up to the Canadian breeders to get busy. They must, if a normal standard is to be maintained after the war is over."

This statement was made by John Bright, Dominion Livestock commissioner, at the annual meeting of the Canadian Livestock Records Association held in Toronto recently. Mr. Bright stated that in order to cope with the horse situation in the western provinces, in which a large supply of horses had been drafted for service at the front, some 6,000 mares had been purchased by western farmers in eastern Canada.

The livestock commissioner also strongly advised the farmers to pay particular attention to the breeding of heavy horses, especially the breeding of mares, in which there had been a marked falling off last year. In this connection, he pointed out that the breeders were in a position to save the situation and thus prevent a scarcity of heavy horses which are always in demand.

Mr. Bright also called the attention of the breeders to the fact that the cattle, hogs, and sheep situation was not as bright as it might be. He stated that since Jan. 1 last over 367,000 hogs had been imported from the United States, which in itself was an evidence that there should be a renewed interest and energy in this hog breeding industry in Canada. He also elaborated upon the heavy importations of beef cattle and sheep from the United States and emphasized the fact that the present high prices of wool should be an incentive to sheep breeders to improve the situation in order to avoid going elsewhere to purchase sheep when they are in a position to supply the requirements of the Canadian markets.

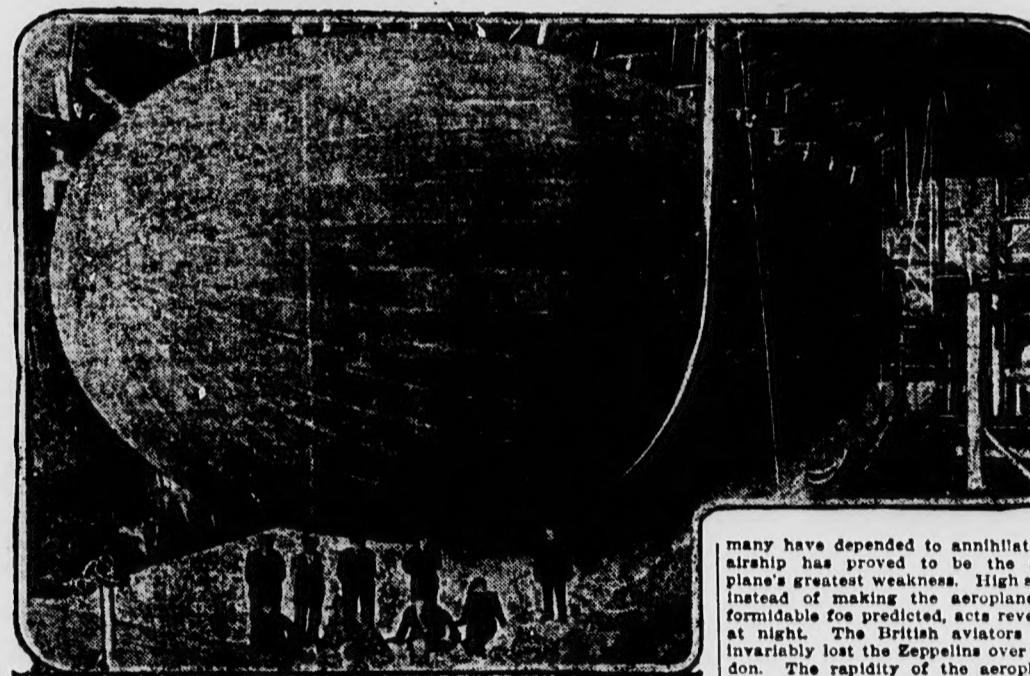
A widow lost a hog. We do not refer to the death of her husband. She lost a real hog and advertised for it. The editor says the hog must have read the paper, for he came hiking home on the dead run as soon as the paper left the postoffice. This is not the first instance where a hog has read a newspaper—and incidentally forgot to pay for it.

Elder to Beadle—"Well, John how did you like the strange minister?"

Beadle—"No, ava, Elder. He's an awfu' fricthened kin' of a chap, yon. Did ye notice how he aye talked aboot our adversary, Satan? Our own meenister just ca's him plain devil. He doena care a dom for him."

Persia's first railroad, running from the Russian frontier to Tabriz, was opened in March.

First Dirigible Airship Built For United States Now Ready For Preliminary Tests



AMERICA'S FIRST DIRIGIBLE IN HER SHED.

THE first dirigible airship ever built for the United States is rapidly nearing completion at New Haven, Conn., and will shortly be given its first trials at Pensacola, Fla. The machine is 175 feet long, 50 feet high and 35 feet in diameter.

The same company that built the dirigible has also received a contract from the United States for a kite balloon. Thousands of this type of balloon are in use in Europe today. At present there is a great demand, according to United States naval authorities, for these, as the heads of foreign armies and navies figure that the saving of ammunition from one day's observation will more than pay the cost of the kite balloon.

Air tight cases have been patented for protecting tennis racquets and balls from dampness.

Government experts claim that these

balloons attached to a battleship are of immense value, as it makes it possible to see an enemy many miles away and in battle direct the fire of shots.

Representatives of foreign governments who are negotiating with the company say every ship and battery abroad is being equipped with observation balloons. These take the place of the old spherical balloons that, owing to their continual bobbing and swaying, made correct observation impossible and were prone to make the operators seasick.

According to the terms of contract between the navy department and the company, the balloon now being built by this concern must rise at the rate of eight feet per second.

In speaking of the future use of dirigibles by this government one of the officials of the company said:

"The war has demonstrated that the

many have depended to annihilate the airship has proved to be the aeroplane's greatest weakness. High speed, instead of making the aeroplane the formidable foe predicted, acts reverse at night. The British aviators have invariably lost the Zeppelin over London. The rapidity of the aeroplane's flight, its inability to remain in one spot, defeats the leisurely inspection demanded for sighting and gauging the dirigible.

"The lighter than air machine is bound to be the night owl of the army and navy."

It is interesting to note that plans for the airship were furnished to the United States government before the Zeppelins had forged to the front.

The name of the new type will be B-10, and, while it is not a copy of any foreign type, the envelope resembles that of a Parseval and the car that of the Zodiac type. It will be nonrigid, and the principal load will be carried at the center of gravity. This will permit the dropping of any quantity of explosive without affecting the balance of the ship.

The airship is equipped with motors of about sixty horsepower each and four propellers. One set of blades is forward and the other aft. There is room for one man in each of the motor cockpits, and five more men can be accommodated in the main cockpit, where

observations can be taken and missiles released.

A large vertical rudder and horizontal elevating planes furnish ample means of controlling the ship. Hydrogen gas will be used to give ascensional power, and, while the speed cannot be ascertained until after the tests, it is estimated that it would not be far from fifty miles an hour. Enough fuel can be carried for a six hour trip under full load.

"I believe that the B-10 will answer the requirements of the navy department," an officer said. "If it will not, such modifications as are necessary will be made. There is no reason why we cannot build just as good dirigibles here as can be had in Europe."

"A number of others are working on plans for the airships, and there is no question but that a suitable type will be evolved in the United States. After we have made some tests at Washington I shall be prepared to say just what the machine will do."

"Subjecting the model to various pressures in the wind tunnel at the laboratory will determine exactly what the head resistance will be on the full size machine."

"The most difficult problem to solve is that of obtaining the right kind of fabric. Heretofore most of this material has been imported from France. But domestic manufacturers have been experimenting, and the samples submitted by five concerns have convinced me that a suitable grade of rubberized cloth can be manufactured here. The amount necessary is 1,400 yards for each machine."

WILSON'S IDEA OF A HERO.

Here is President Wilson's idea of a hero, expressed in a letter from him to Secretary Lane:

"The rescuer of the bureau of mines who braves the poisonous gases and saves a miner from death, the coast guard who at the peril of his own life saves passengers of a helpless vessel from death, the surgeon of the public health service who stops a dreaded scourge in its incipiency, the engineer who succeeds in reducing the hazards of industry to its men and the man who brings about better conditions of living among people I consider all types of the hero who will be best regarded in the near future."

HIS HOUSE WAS STOLEN.

Pete Petroniky of Indiana Harbor, Ind., rented his little cottage to his friend Andy Sendke. Then he went to Chicago. When he came back a month later he was unable to find his house or any trace of it or the trees around it. The police say the house has been

CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

• LADY • URSULA'S HUSBAND

— BY —
FLORENCE WARDEN
Ward, Lock & Co., Limited
TORONTO

(Continued)

"Come, Tom, you are unreasonable. If you are so foolish as to think my husband has no right to these things, can't you at least see that it is for your friends the police, and not for you, to interfere in the matter? If they think my husband is in possession of property to which he has no right, what can be simpler than for them to arrest him, and to charge him openly."

Lord Eastling knew that the reasons given by Redding were quite strong and sufficient, but they would not have had any effect upon his sister's blinded eyes. The case for the police was that Paul Payne was a rascal too clever for them to get him to a corner.

"You wouldn't like them to do that, would you?" he asked after a pause.

"I would much rather endure that than this sort of under-current of suspicion, into which even you have been drawn," said Lady Ursula.

"And you wouldn't be glad of the opportunity of clearing away all suspicion, by allowing the police to inspect the jewels?"

Lady Ursula grew pale. She was feeling acutely the aspersions cast upon the man she had married, bravely as she fought the fight for him. She did not answer at once, but when she did it was with decision.

"No," she said, "I would not leave the police to do their own work, Tom, and let me have these things back. They're mine, and I have a right to them."

He hesitated a moment, then shrugged his shoulders.

"All right," he said. "I'll give them to you. But if you find yourselves suddenly confronted by a couple of gendarmes, accompanied by a man from Scotland Yard, remember that I could have saved you from all the scandal and humiliation of such a visit, if you had let me have my way."

Lady Ursula was not proof against the earnestness of her brother's tone. She felt unaccountably sure that he believed what he said. At the same time she stubbornly persisted in trusting her husband.

At last, with a little laugh of relief, as one who has discovered a way out of her difficulties, she looked into his face and said:

"Look here, Tom. I've found a way out. If you will let me take the things back now I will promise you this; that if you bring a policeman with you to see these jewels, I will show them unhesitatingly. I promise, and you know I always keep my word."

Lord Eastling nodded. He had to be content with that, for he recognized the fact that he was no longer within his rights in carrying off the jewellery when its owner demanded the return of it.

Nevertheless, as he gave it up to her, and put her into a fiacre and bade her good-bye, he felt a sinister presentiment that they were only at the beginning of their troubles over the Payne jewels.

And why had not Paul Payne, in the full consciousness of his rights and of his indignation at his brother-in-law's action, not come himself with his wife to demand the restitution of the gems?

CHAPTER VIII.

Lady Ursula was not quite as free from doubt as she seemed. As she drove back to the hotel where her husband was waiting for her, she was beset by vague fears. They were doubts of Paul. He had undoubtedly increased his hold upon her affections by the events of the morning, for the momentary display of brutal

Sore Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Sun, Dust and Wind quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggist's 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eyebreak Druggists or Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago.

A process for making artificial silk which, it is claimed, more nearly resembles pure silk in lustre than any now on the market, has been invented by a Japanese. He uses chrysalis oil and mulberry cellulose dissolved in a proper solvent. The fibre is produced in the regular way by forcing the liquid through minute holes.

ability to which he had treated her had given him the opportunity of showing a remorse so tender, a humility so profound, that she could not but feel he held upon him to be strong, and she said to herself, in the innocence of her heart, that if he were really the unworthy fellow he had so often declared himself to be, he was certainly open to good influences.

With all the fervour of her soul she prayed that those influences might be brought to bear, through her own modest instrumentality, and that the man who seemed so conscious of his own unworthiness might become the paragon she already could not help considering him.

In the meantime, as she was not by any means a fool, she thought over this mysterious question of the jewellery, and came to a certain conclusion.

Not for one moment did she suspect that they were other than the family treasures of the Payne family, some in their original state, and others reset, as Paul had stated.

Not for one moment, either, did she doubt the story told by her brother, that he was anxious to show the jewels to someone who had made him believe that there was a doubt about Paul's honesty, and his right to possess them.

Lady Ursula, however, who was older than Lord Eastling, and who looked upon him as scarcely more than a boy and easy to influence, did not believe that it was a real representative of the London police that he wished to submit the jewels.

For why, she argued to herself, should the police go to work in such a roundabout way, in dealing with a man whom they suspected of being a jewel thief?

She could not know, poor, innocent lady, the full extent of her confidences between the detective and Lord Eastling, the nature of the communication which existed of being cautious in dealing with a man of such proved artfulness as Paul Payne, alias Syd Tomkinson.

The conclusion to which she came was that the jewels were being followed by persons who knew all about their value, and who were determined to leave no stone unturned in their efforts to obtain possession of them.

She thought that Lord Eastling had been approached by some man who falsely represented himself as a Scotland Yard officer, that the young man had been imposed upon, and urged to get possession of the jewels, so that he might be dispossessed of them on the journey home.

In the meantime Lord Eastling was a prey to the most anxious misgivings. He was conscious that he had done the only thing possible, in handing back the jewels when they were demanded by his sister; but he could not help thinking it a suspicious circumstance that Paul had left it to his wife to get them back, instead of accompanying her and expressing his indignation at his brother-in-law's behaviour.

Surely this excessive modesty augured guilt!

But, on the other hand, Lord Eastling was afraid of Paul, and recognizing in his brother-in-law a brain superior to his own, was diffident of another meeting with him. He even felt some resentment against Redding for having encouraged him to follow his sister and her husband, since he was so ill-equipped to do battle with the artful Paul.

What had he gained by his journey? Only the knowledge that he had put his sister on her guard.

Bravely as Lady Ursula had done battle for her husband, she knew, at least, that there were stories about him, and, though one protested her trust, she would inevitably be more ready to find out the truth about him than she had been before.

Perhaps Paul would prove to be innocent of the worst things of which he was suspected; in any case Lord Eastling felt glad that he had not suggested to his sister that her husband was known by any other name.

Was it possible that Redding had been mistaken? He hoped so.

In the meantime Lady Ursula had reached the hotel, and going upstairs to the sitting room, found Paul sitting in an attitude of the most profound unconcern, with his body in one chair and his feet up in another, a cigar in his mouth and a French newspaper in his hand.

She was intensely relieved to see how unconcerned he looked; and of course she never guessed that, two minutes before the appearance of her fiacre in the street, he had been prancing up and down the room like a newly-caged tiger.

He turned and put his paper down as his wife entered the room, and he appeared not to notice the oddly-shaped parcel which she was carrying.

"Well, my dear," he said as he rose lazily from his chair, and went to

meet her, "did you see your brother off?"

"Oh, no," she said. "I didn't wait for that. I thought you would be anxious to have these things back, so I got them and came away with them at once."

Paul took the parcel from her, opened it, and placed the leather cases lovingly upon the table.

"Dear old things!" said he, apostrophizing affectionately a necklace of diamonds, pearls and emeralds in an old-fashioned setting. "I suppose you will think my taste atrocious, but I like these barbaric ornaments better than all your modern platinum-set diamonds, which to me have always been dull, look. I suppose it's because I remember these gaudy things round the neck and on the dress of my grandmother."

Lady Ursula was watching, not the jewels but her husband. Perhaps, loyal as she was, all these jewels, this chase from the country to the other, the tales she had just heard, the new light in which she had seen Paul that morning, had all combined to make her, at the bottom of her heart, vaguely suspicious and ill at ease.

Her innocent blue eyes were fixed upon him, her lips were parted, and it was easy to read upon her countenance the varying thoughts that rose in her mind as she looked at her husband.

And he, being infinitely cleverer than she, knew exactly what was passing in her mind, and recognized the necessity of caution in his dealings with her.

His intentions had been to take the jewels away from her, with the exception of one or two of the most modest ornaments, and to dispose of them in his own way, on pretence of putting them in a safe place. Now he began to wonder whether she would suffer this, or whether their disappearance would rouse fresh doubt in her mind.

There was a pause, during which he played with the heavy old necklace, and Lady Ursula watched him. At last he said—

"I wonder whether I was right in refusing your brother permission to take them to England and to look them up! It might have been our best plan, after all, to leave them in a safe place while we are travelling about."

Lady Ursula bent forward eagerly. "May I take them back to Tom, then?" asked she.

Paul laughed.

"No," he said. "Not after what he said to me last night. Call it cussedness if you will, but I don't feel inclined to do anything your brother wants me to do."

A shadow crossed her face, and it was plain that once again suspicion

was clouding her mind.

"Look here," said Paul, "if you like, I'll put them away till we come back to Paris on our way back to England."

She raised her head and looked straight in his face.

"Put them away? Where?" she asked.

It seemed to him that she was suspicious again. He waved his hand impatiently.

"Oh I could get them locked up at a banker's said he.

Lady Ursula shook her head.

"No," she said softly, "we'll keep them with us, Paul. I don't really mind the responsibility, and—well, I'd rather."

Paul was taken aback. Not having been present at the interview between the brother and sister, he could not tell exactly what had passed between them, and he could not but suspect that the poison of suspicion had been instilled into his wife's mind by Lord Eastling to an extent which made it dangerous to insist upon taking the jewellery away from her against her will.

Probably Lord Eastling had warned her that it would be taken away, and had prepared her to look upon its disappearance with distrust.

Yet how was he to satisfy his confederates, who were clamouring for their share of this, the booty obtained by their latest raid, unless he could carry the jewels to them that afternoon, as he had arranged to do?

Paul was in a dilemma.

Meanwhile Lady Ursula gathered the cases together, and took them into the adjoining room where she locked them away in a bag. He could see her, through the aperture of the open door, bestowing them inside the large dressing-case with scrupulous care, and opening each case, one by one, before putting it away.

Decidedly, in the state of doubt and mystery which had been created by the events of the past few hours, for him to dream of him taking the jewels away without her knowledge was out of the question.

After watching her from the sitting room, whistling softly to himself, Paul made up his mind; and when, after taking his wife for a walk, he brought her back to the hotel and told her that he had an appointment to keep that afternoon, he went away, without the jewels, to meet his expectant partners in crime.

They were waiting for him, and they had arranged to take him to the room they had engaged at an English-American boarding-house, as the best place for a quiet talk and share-out of the spoils.

Paul went with them to the room, saying nothing till they were shut in together, except these few words which he uttered when they assailed

him with cries of, "have you got them with you?"

"No. Not yet. I'll explain."

They said nothing to this, but Paul guessed from the expressive and gloomy glances which the other two exchanged, that he was going to take a plunge into difficulties.

When they were all together in the pleasant second floor bedroom, with the winter afternoon sun streaming through the window, Paul took a seat which faced them both, and said—

"I want to make a fresh bargain with you two fellows. I want you to let me hang on to all the stuff we got in Vienna."

The two men showed fight at once.

"By Jove, I thought there was something in the wind!" exclaimed Brady Gane, showing his yellow teeth.

"And our answer is quite ready and at your service, my lord," said Will Evans in a snarling tone. "It's no everlasting no. So go back and fetch the swag, and be quick about it, or we'll find a way to make you."

(To be continued)

If there is a farmer anywhere who feels that he is not doing as well as he ought, there is hope for him if he will get rid of the notion that fate has it in for him.

TO SAVE EYES

Is the Object of This Free Prescription—Try It If Your Eyes Give You Trouble.

Thousands of people suffer from eye troubles because they do not know what to do. They know some good home remedy for every other minor ailment, but none for their eye troubles. They neglect their eyes, because the trouble is not sufficient to drive them to an eye specialist who would anyway charge them heavily. As a last resort they go to an optician or to the five and ten-cent store, and oftentimes get glasses that they do not need, or which, after being used a few months, do their eyes more injury than good.

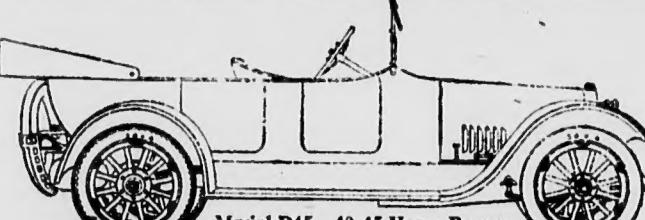
There is a simple prescription that every one should use: 5 grains Bon-Opto dissolved in a glass of water. Use three or four times a day to bathe the eyes. This prescription and the simple Bon-Opto tablet keep the eyes clean, sharpens the vision and quickly overcomes inflammation and irritation; weak, watery, over-worked, tired eyes and other similar troubles are greatly benefited and often times cured by its use. Many reports show that wearers of glasses have discarded them after a few weeks use.

It is good for the eyes and contains no acid which would injure the most sensitive eyes of an infant or the aged.

Your own druggist can fill this prescription, or the Valmes Drug Co. of Toronto will fill it for you by mail. Try it, and know for once what real eye comfort is.

A prominent City Physician to whom the above article was submitted, said: "Bon-Opto is a very remarkable remedy. It is most effective in eye trouble, especially in conjunctivitis, and is well prescribed by them.

It can be obtained from any good druggist and is one of the very few preparations I feel should be kept on hand for regular use in almost every family."



Remember this—Power is the thing which makes or mars motoring pleasure and satisfaction. Other things may have a stronger appeal to the inexperienced eye, but eventually all motorists discover that power is the great essential.

And remember this—You can't have sufficient power in your motor car unless the motor is of the Valve-in-Head type. Racing drivers, almost to a man, use cars with Valve-in-Head motors. They know from years of experience that you absolutely cannot get sufficient power from any except a Valve-in-Head motor.

Finally, remember this—"McLaughlin" motor cars always have had Valve-in-Head motors, and developed to the highest point of efficiency yet attained in automobile engineering.

Power! Valve-in-Head! McLaughlin!

Bear in mind this trinity of terms when buying a motor car.

Write for free booklet, "Farm Life and Liberty."

Catalogue free on request.

THE McLAUGHLIN MOTOR CAR CO. LIMITED OSHAWA, ONTARIO

12 Branches Throughout Canada

Plumbago is the most important mineral product of Ceylon, which has about 1,000 mines.

The annual loss from hog cholera in the United States is estimated at \$32,500,000.

"The time, the place and the girl are seldom found together." "That alludes to the hired girl all right."

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS



are responsible—they not only give relief—thus permanently cure Constipation. Millions use them for Sلس، Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin. Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price. Genuine must bear Signature

*Brentwood***Take Good Care Of The Colts**

It's cheaper to raise colts than to buy horses. But it's costly if you lose the colts. Keep a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure handy. For thirty-five years has proved it the safe, reliable remedy for spavin, splint, club, ring-bone, bony growths and lameness from many causes.

Kendall's Spavin Cure

is sold by druggists everywhere at \$1 a bottle, 6 bottles for \$5. Get a free copy of our book "A Treatise on the Horse" at your druggist's or write us.

Dr. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburg Falls, Vt.

Foreigner—"You English are very sentimental, don't you think?"

Englishman—"Oh, very, whenever there's an accident and forty or fifty of us get killed, we talk about it for fully a week after."

Had ship's anchor fall on my knee and leg, and knee swelled up and for six days I could not move it or get help. I then started to use MINARD'S LINIMENT and two bottles cured me.

PROSPER FERGUSON.

Rubber flowers have been invented to be worn on women's bathing suits.

Miller's Worm Powder—never fail. They immediately attack the worms and expel them from the system. They are complete in themselves, not only as a worm destroyer, but as a highly beneficial medicine for children, correcting weak digestion and restoring the debilitated system to healthfulness, without which the growth of the child will be retarded and its constitution weakened.

"Spring is a delightful season, isn't it?" said the optimist. "It used to be," retorted the pessimist.

Minard's Liniment Lumberman's Friend.

Wireless telephones are being used successfully in an English coal mine.

"He who has health has hope, And he who has hope has everything."

(Arabian Proverb)

Sound health is largely a matter of proper food—which must include certain mineral elements best derived from the field grains, but lacking in many foods.

Grape-Nuts

made of whole wheat and malted barley, supplies all the rich nourishment of the grains, including their vital mineral salts—phosphate of potash, etc., most necessary for building and energizing the mental and physical forces.

"There's a Reason"

—Sold by Grocers

Canadian Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

W. N. U. 1108

"A Matter of Opinion"

Attractive Booklet Issued by the Canadian Forestry Association

The aggressive educational campaign of the Canadian Forestry Association in the cause of forest conservation has been supplemented by a new issue called "A Matter of Opinion." The booklet is an attractive one and strikes at the subject of forest guarding from a unique angle. Seven characters are introduced—Settler, Camper, Bunker, Railway Man, Power Engineer, Fire Ranger, and Tax Payer—each telling his personal story of the need for living forests and the increasing menace of burned wasted forests. The booklet makes easy reading and a mass of information is packed into the 24 pages. Copies may be had free by addressing the Association's Office, Booth Building, Ottawa.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.

Gearing actuated by a handle features a new mop which can be wrung by hand.

THIN-BLOODED PEOPLE

Often Become Seriously Ill Before They Realize It

Some people have a tendency to become thin-blooded just as others have an inherited tendency to rheumatism or nervous disorders. The condition in which the blood becomes so thin that the whole body suffers comes on so gradually that anyone with a natural disposition in that direction should watch the symptoms carefully. Bloodlessness can be corrected more easily in the earlier stages than later. It begins with a tired feeling that rest does not overcome, the complexion becomes pale, slight exertion produces breathlessness and headaches and backaches frequently follow. In the treatment of troubles due to thin blood no other medicine has had such a great success as Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They go right to the root of the trouble, make rich, red blood, thus restoring the weakened system to health and strength. Mr. R. F. Ashford, Peterboro, Ont., says: "Four years ago my condition became so serious that it seemed to me I possessed every pain and ache and every morbid feeling possible. For months I had been overworked, and bereavement added the last straw necessary to break down my constitution. I had a severe ever-present headache and pains in the back of the eyes, and at the same time I was seldom free from severe neuralgic pains. I was rapidly hungry, and when I was it seemed to create a morbidness which made my other ills harder to bear. Of course I consulted a doctor, and he told me a rest and change of air, just the thing I was unable in the circumstances to take. I had a particularly bad spell on the day my daughter returned from college, and she insisted that I should take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was decidedly skeptical, but she got some and to please her I took them. The result—After the first box I was compelled to admit that I really did feel better. After the second box I ungrudgingly admitted that they were doing me good, and after the sixth box I felt free from every ache and pain and in gratitude I began to praise the pills to others. I am feeling as fit as I did twenty years ago and I owe it to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

You can get these pills from any medicine dealer or by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50 from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Pass the Hat

A couple of Chinese were induced by a mission worker to attend Sunday school. The teacher passed a collection box.

For several Sundays the Chinamen contributed their nickels. At last one of them looked up when the box again came his way and asked: "What-a matter? God bloke alle time?"

Residence on the farm.—Every farmer and stock-raiser should keep a supply of Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil on hand, not only as a ready remedy for ills in the family, but because it is a horse and cattle medicine of great potency. As a substitute for sweet oil for horses and cattle affected by colic it far surpasses anything that can be administered.

Pulp that cost \$40 per ton in Great Britain has, owing to the embargo by the Swedish Government against its exportation to London, England, now fetches \$125 per ton. An authority on the subject believes that there is an opportunity in Canada now for capturing a large part of that Swedish trade.

"What is your idea of harmony in politics?"

"Same as most other people in my line of activity," answered the robust alderman. "Harmony consists in having your own way and persuading the other people to be resigned to fate."—Judge.

According to a British scientist, weight for weight, macaroni is as valuable a flesh building food as beef or mutton.

Corns cause much suffering, but Holloway's Corn Cure offers a speedy, sure, and satisfactory relief.

An air-propelled hydroplane has been built in France for use on shallow rivers in Africa.

ROYAL**YEAST****Mississippi Hospitality**

A committee waited upon a fine old gentleman of Mississippi with reference to a project to build a hotel in his town.

"There is no need of a hotel in our city," was his conclusive statement. "When respectable people come here they may stay at my house. If they are not respectable we do not want them here at all."

Calls Them One of Her Best Friends

DAME BELANGER TALKS OF DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Tells How They Cured Her Rheumatism and Made Her so Well She Could Work Without Fatigue.

St. Amatour, Gloucester Co., N. B. (Special)—Cured of rheumatism, from which she has been a severe sufferer, Dame Pierre Belanger, well known and highly respected here, is telling her friends that Dodd's Kidney Pills have made her well.

"I consider Dodd's Kidney Pills one of the best friends I have," Dame Belanger states. "I had rheumatism and the pains in my limbs caused me a great deal of suffering.

"I took six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills, and they made me well. • My pains are all gone, and I can now work without being fatigued. I will always keep Dodd's Kidney Pills in the house."

Dodd's Kidney Pills cure rheumatism because it is caused by sick kidneys. Rheumatism is caused by uric acid in the blood. If the kidneys are healthy and doing their full work they strain all the uric acid out of the blood, and there can be no rheumatism. Dodd's Kidney Pills always make the kidneys well. They take away that tired feeling by ensuring pure blood and good circulation.

Population increases while land does not. The future is with the farm.

Collecting Waste Paper

Co-operation Necessary for Successful Results

The article in Conservation for March on "Saving Waste Paper" has aroused considerable interest throughout Canada. Many letters have been received asking for information as to methods of collection and disposal.

Waste paper is a commodity of very low value, and collecting and shipping charges reduce very materially the final returns from same. To reduce the expense of gathering to the minimum, the paper should be collected through co-operation of those interested or by local philanthropic or charitable organizations. A headquarters should be established, or collection boxes distributed, where the paper may be left. For shipping, the paper should be put into bales, for which a baling press is necessary. There are many types of press on the market, several at moderate prices.

To secure the minimum shipping charges it is essential that shipments be made in car lots, as the less than car lot rate is much higher. Usually the paper must be shipped to considerable distances to the mill or dealer and adjoining municipalities might at necessary, co-operate in making up car lots.

Apart from the monetary return for saving this wasted material, there is the further incentive of assisting to reduce the demand upon the forests of Canada to supply new material for the ever increasing requirements of the paper-making industry.

Wonderful for the Blood

Cures Sallow Skin, Headache, Langour and Tiredness.

You don't need to be told how you feel—blue, sort of sickish, poor appetite, vague pains, tired in the morning. This condition is common at this season.

Fortunately there is prompt relief in Dr. Hamilton's Pills which immediately relieve the system of all poisons and disease-producing matter.

Thousands have been so utterly depressed, so worn out as to be dependent, but Dr. Hamilton's Pills always cured them. "I can speak feelingly on the power of Dr. Hamilton's Pills," writes C. T. Fearman, of Kingston. "Last spring my blood was thin and weak, I was terribly run down, had awful headaches and a gnawing, empty feeling about my stomach, I couldn't sleep or work until I used Dr. Hamilton's Pills,—they did me a world of good." At all dealers in 25c. boxes.

One cold day a fat and pompous butler entered the drawing-room. "Did you ring, madam?" he asked.

"Yes, Roberts; I wish you to take Pongo out walking for two hours."

The butler frowned slightly. "But Pongo won't follow me, madam," he said.

"Then, Roberts, you must follow Pongo!"

LAME BACK**Spells Kidney Trouble**

There's no use putting on liniments and plasters to cure that ache in your hips or back—the trouble is inside. Your kidneys are out of order. GIN PILLS go right to the cause of the backache and heal and regulate the kidney and bladder action. Then you get relief, permanent relief!

Many a man and woman who has been doubled up with shooting pains in the back having to stop work and lie down to get a little relief, has found new health and comfort in

GinPills

FOR THE KIDNEYS

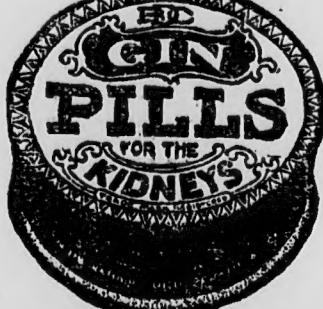
Two boxes completely cured Arnold McAskill, of Lower Selma, N.S. "I have never had any trouble with my back since," he says.

If you have a lame back—or any sign of Kidney trouble—get GIN PILLS to-day and start the cure working, six boxes for \$2.50—and every box guaranteed to give satisfaction or your money back. Trial treatment free if you write.

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada, Limited

Toronto • Ont. 13

13

**THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, N. 1, N. 2 & N. 3 THERAPION**

Great Success. Cures Chronic Weakness, Lost Vigor & Vim. Kidney, Bladder Diseases, Blood, Poison, Piles. Neither Druggists or Mail. \$1. Post 4 Cts. Postage on 10 Boxes. Write for FREE Book to DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAVENSTOCK RD. HAMPTON, LONDON, ENGLAND. NEW DRAGEE (TASTLESS) FORM OF EASY TO TAKE THERAPION. SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON BOX. GOVERNMENT STAMP APPLIED TO ALL GENUINE PACKAGES.

Something in That

"Why do you feed every tramp who comes along? They never do any work for you."

"No," said the wife, "but it is quite a satisfaction to me to see them eat a meal without finding fault with the cooking."

The growing of even a few vegetables by twice as many people as have vegetable gardens at present would enormously simplify some of our economic problems, and give to so many more thousands of families fresher and more healthful vegetable food. Considered in relation to a few families, this may seem of small interest, but the cumulative would be of great national importance.

This is what you need

To Cure Nerves, Stomach, & Kidneys.

R. Power Nutrients. Hypophosphites. Nerve Restoratives. Valuable Stomachics.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are a genuine remedy for all forms of nerve, stomach, and kidney trouble in old or young. They are composed of carefully chosen ingredients, each one of which has definite restorative action on the nerve centres controlling the various processes of life; and thus they give new activity to the bodily organs, and new vitality to the entire system.

Dr. Ramsay Colles, J.P. of the City of Dublin, a man of high eminence in the scientific world, says:—"I have great pleasure in expressing my satisfaction as to the curative effect of Dr. Cassell's Tablets in cases of nerve troubles. From several cases which have lately come under my notice I am able to form the opinion that Dr. Cassell's Tablets constitute a safe and reliable family remedy, and appear to be specially effective for nerve and bodily weakness."

Dr. Cassell's Tablets are Nutritive, Restorative, Alterative and Anti-Spasmotic, and of great Therapeutic value in all derangements of the Nerve and Functional Systems in old or young. They are the recognised modern home remedy for Nervous Breakdown, Nerve and Spinal Paralysis, Infantile Paralysis, Rickets, St. Vitus' Dance, Anæmia, Spleenlessness, Kidney Disease, Dyspepsia, Stomach Catarrh, Brain Fag, Headache, Palpitation, Wasting Diseases, Vital Exhaustion, Loss of Flesh, and Premature Decay. Specially valuable for Nursing Mothers and during the Critical Periods of Life.

Druggists and Dealers throughout Canada sell Dr. Cassell's Tablets. If not procurable in your city send to the sole agents, Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto; one tube 50 cents, six tubes for the price of five. War Tax Extra, 2 cents per tube.

Sole Proprietors:—Dr. Cassell's Co., Ltd., Manchester, Eng.

Dr. Cassell's Tablets
Britain's Greatest Remedy

GET A FREE SAMPLE

Send your name and address and a 10c postage, to Dr. Harold F. Ritchie & Co., Ltd., 10, McCaul Street, Toronto, and a generous sample will be mailed you free of charge.

STAINABLE IMAGE

SPECIAL SALE ON Palm Olive Goods THIS MONTH

Palm-Olive Vanishing Cream	50c	Palm-Olive Shampoo 50c
2 Cakes Palm-Olive Soap	25c	2 Cakes Palm-Olive Soap 25c
Regular selling price 75c		Regular selling price 75c
SPECIAL PRICE 50c		SPECIAL PRICE 50c
Palm-Olive Complexion Powder - - -	50c	Palm-Olive Complexion Powder - - - 50c
2 Cakes Palm-Olive Soap - - - - -	25c	2 Cakes Palm-Olive Soap - - - - - 25c
Regular Price - - - - -	75c	Regular Price - - - - - 75c
SPECIAL PRICE - - - - -	50c	SPECIAL PRICE - - - - - 50c

Palm-Olive Preparations are the finest of their kind

H. W. CHAMBERS, Druggist

CALGARY INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION

June 29th to July 5th, 1916

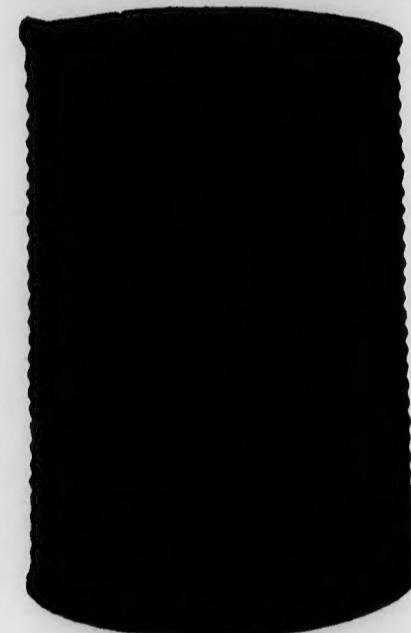
Generous Prizes in All Departments

\$1300.00 offered for Bread. Separate classes for White and Brown Bread, for residents outside the city of Calgary. 25 prizes in each class.

Best Attraction Programme ever presented at a Calgary Exhibition, including Miss Stinson, the Wonderful Girl Aviator.

Send for prize list to

E. L. RICHARDSON, Manager
Calgary, Alberta



Buy a Cistern!

It's a shame to let all this soft rain water go to waste.

You can save it to lighten your burdens on BLUE MONDAY by installing one of our Metal Cisterns

All sizes and prices, but only one quality. If your cellar door will not admit the size you want, we will set the cistern up in your cellar.

A few sizes and prices:
30 ins. wide, 6 ft. high, 7 bbls. \$26.45
30 ins. wide, 7 ft. high, 10 bbls. \$33.45
48 ins. wide, 8 ft. high, 18 bbls. \$48.50

Prices on any size furnished on application. A SPECIAL DISCOUNT of 10% on the above prices to Didsbury Customers.

All our cisterns are strongly made of heavy, rust-proof galvanized steel, and are fitted with lid, overflow pipe, and tap.

BUY A GOOD CISTERN

WE MAKE THEM

Alberta Metal Culvert & Tank Company
DIDSURY - ALBERTA

WAIT AND SEE

Dr. M. Mecklenburg

THE OLD RELIABLE

GRADUATE OPTICIAN

32 years experience 12 years in Alberta

will again be at the Rosebud Hotel, in
Carstairs, on Tuesday, July 4th
Didsbury, on Wednesday, July 5th
Olds, on Thursday, July 6th

Calgary office
phone M1121

Edmonton Office, Williamson
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Make your headquarters at my office during Exhibition time

AROUND THE TOWN

Mrs. A. G. Studer left for a visit to Winnipeg on Friday last.

A thimble tea will be held at the home of Mrs. Cowitz, next Wednesday, June 28th from 3 to 5 o'clock. All ladies are invited.

The Y. P. A. Rally Day will be observed in the Evangelical Church next Sunday. The pastor will preach an appropriate sermon at 3:00 p.m. A program will be rendered in the evening, the service to begin at half past seven. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Mr. Jack Gilmore of Lethbridge, who was Didsbury's first baker, was visiting with Mrs. W. M. Mueller over the weekend. Jack has a large bakery now in Lethbridge and helps to keep the bread basket of several towns on the south line filled with the staff of life.

Miss Bauer announces she will close up her millinery parlor on June 29th after a most successful season. From now until that time I will sell all hats at half price but will return again the later part of August with a full stock of the latest and most up to date Fall Millinery. Millinery parlors next door Nixons Jewelry,

The Council held a regular meeting on Monday night, all Councillors being present. There was very little business to be transacted, arranging for the Court of Revision which sits on Saturday being the most important. The question of boys and young men riding their bicycles on the sidewalks was taken up and it was decided that this must stop or action would be taken against them.

A farewell party was given to Miss Cole on Wednesday night of last week by the Cassandra Rebecca Lodge. A large crowd was present and an enjoyable evening was spent in dancing despite the warm weather. Miss Cole leaves for New York on July 1st. She is taking the long way home—going first to Vancouver and taking the steamer to San Francisco, stopping off at Victoria and Seattle. She will spend several days at Los Angeles and San Diego—taking in the Exposition. She will take the boat from New Orleans to New York. Miss Cole's many friends in Didsbury wish her a safe and pleasant journey.

An Elkton Wedding

A very pretty but quiet wedding of Miss Christina Gardiner to Mr. Robert Blackburn took place at the home of the bride's brother, Mr. Gardiner of Elkton, on Wednesday June 4th. The ceremony being performed in good order by Mr. Marshall of Didsbury. The bride was beautifully attired in a charming ivory silk gown, wearing a net veil held in position with a beautiful bunch of white geraniums. The bridesmaid was Miss Alex M. Keer and Mr. M. F. Brown acted as best man. After the ceremony was over the many guests present sat down to a sumptuous dinner, the best man Mr. Brown proposed the health of the happy couple and expressed his opinion that the bridegroom was very lucky, to which the bridegroom very ably responded. Among the guests were Mrs. Blackburn, the bridegroom's mother, Miss E. Blackburn, Miss Alice and Miss M. Blackburn, Mr. K. and Mr. R. Blackburn, Mr. A. Gardiner, the bride's brother and Mr. G. Gardiner, Mr. and Mrs. McFarland, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. A. Coates, Mr. and Mrs. J. May, Miss Keer, Mr. G. B. Smith and Mr. Magoo. The presents were numerous and most useful. All their friends from far and near wish them the very best of health, wealth, luck and prosperity.

Military Wedding

A military wedding that was of much interest to the community because of the popularity of the contracting parties took place at Innisfail on Saturday, June 10th, when Private Ralph Wilson of the 187th regiment, son of Mr. and Mrs. Amos Wilson of Westcott, and Miss Vivian Foss, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Foss of Westerdale, were married at the Methodist parsonage. The wedding was celebrated by a large number of the members of the bridegroom's regiment who are stationed in that town in regular military style which testified to the popularity of Ralph amongst them.

The happy young couple are receiving hearty congratulations and best wishes not only from their newly made friends in the north but also from their many friends in town and district.

Commencement Exercises

Major, Rev Dr. Kerby, Principal of Mount Royal College, Calgary, reports one of the best years work in the history of the College. The Annual Commencement Exercises were held on the 9, 10 and 11th inst. The Registration of students in all Departments totalled 250. The Commencement Exercises included the College procession to Church on Sunday with the Annual Sermon preached by the Rev S. W. Fallis. A Reunion of old and new students took place in the afternoon at the College and the unveiling of the Roll of Honour by Brig General Cruikshanks. Some 40 of our Students having enlisted for Overseas Service and gone to the front. Three have given their lives for their country.

Students recitals in music and expression; Exhibitors of China Painting, Leather tooling, Oil and water colors, Metal work, designing and wood carving and Exhibition of Household Science in sewing, cooking etc. The College is sending up this year 42 students to write on the Departmental and Matriculation examinations.

Graduates from our Commercial Department are filling some of the best positions in the province. The Annual distribution of prizes and medals was one feature of the Commencement Exercises. The lady students this year have done splendid work in aid of the Red Cross Movement. Our ladies College course offers a fine opportunity for those who do not wish to take up the Departmental and Matriculation examinations. The College will re-open in the Fall, better and stronger than ever, with a first class staff in all of the departments. Major Kerby, the Principal, will be glad to give full information at any time or send out College Literature on application.

Card of Thanks

We wish to take this means of thanking the friends, relatives and neighbors of the community who so kindly assisted us during the recent illness and death of our little son, Henry, also for the beautiful flowers.

MR. AND MRS. S. WRIGHT

ESTRAY

Three head cattle—two two-year-old cows in calf branded  on right ribs; one heifer, no brand. Strayed from Sec. 10, Tp. 31, Rge. 27, W. 4. Finder please notify Alex Bouck, Lone Pine.

Lost, Strayed or Estry ads. \$1 for four insertions in the Pioneer--they bring results.



King Hiram Lodge No. 21, A.F.&A.M.
Meets every Tuesday evening on or before full moon. All visiting brethren welcome.

JOHN NIXON, J. R. GOOD,
Secretary. W. M.



DIDSURY LODGE NO. 18, I.O.O.F.
Meets in Oddfellows Hall, Didsbury, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock sharp. Visiting Oddfellows always welcome.

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SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

The sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. Applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties—Six months residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter section alongside his homestead. Price \$3 per acre.

Duties—Six months residence in each of three years after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent, on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$300 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth \$300.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—1141.

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